





Resources Legacy Fund Foundation

The Marine Life Protection Act Initiative

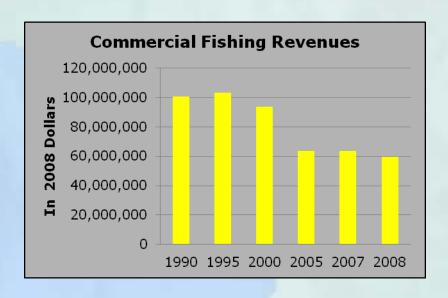
Mike Weber, Program Officer—Oceans, Coasts, and Fisheries
California Biodiversity Council Meeting
March 24, 2011

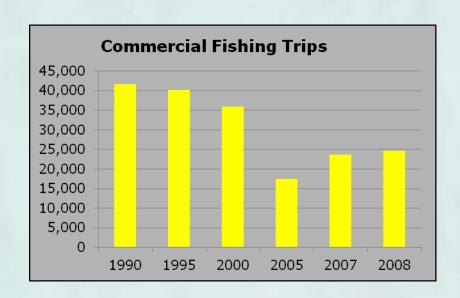
The Marine Life Protection Act Initiative

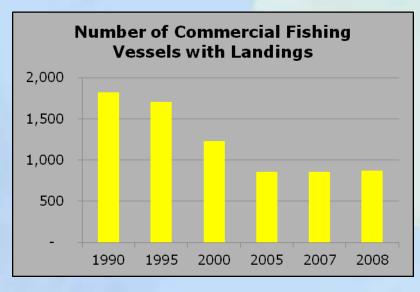
- Why we need networks of marine protected areas (MPA)
- The Marine Life Protection Act of 1999
- The Marine Life Protection Act Initiative (2004-2012)
- Establishing the statewide MPA network
- The challenge of implementation

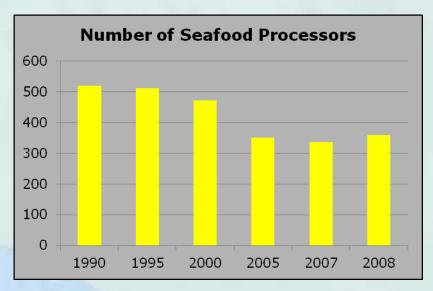


South Coast Commercial Fishery Trends: 1990-2008



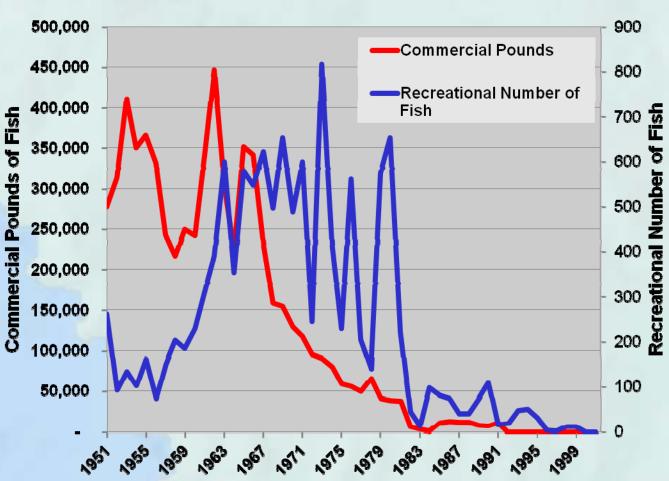




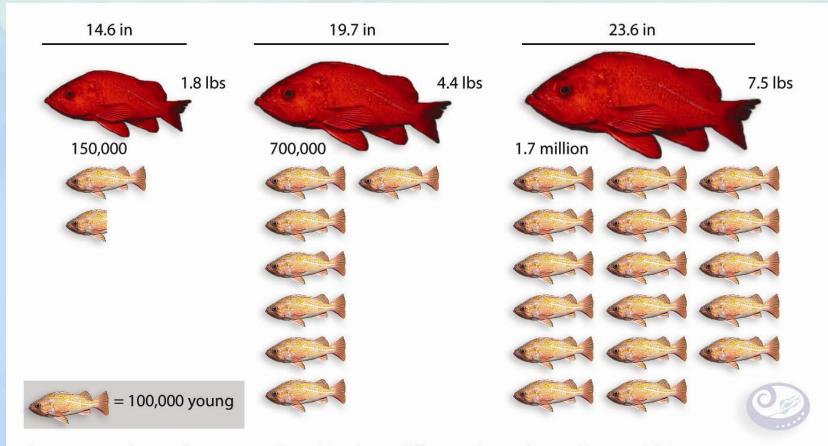


Catches of Giant Sea Bass: 1951 - 2002





Big, Old, Fat Female Fish or BOFFFs



Average numbers of young produced by three different sizes of vermilion rockfish. Data: Love et al. (1990) NOAA Technical Report

The Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA)

Origins

- Sustainable Fisheries Act in 1996
- MLMA
- Study of state's existing MPAs
- MLPA

Appendix A. The Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA)

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Chapter 10.5 (commencing with Section 2850) is added to Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code, to read:

CHAPTER 10.5. MARINE LIFE PROTECTION ACT

2850. Marine Life Protection Act

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Marine Life Protection Act

2851. Legislative Findings and Declarations

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following: (a) California's marine protected areas (MPAs) were established on a piecemeal basis rather than according to a coherent plan and sound scientific guidelines. Many of these MPAs lack clearly defined purposes, effective management measures and enforcement. As a result, the array of MPAs creates the illusion of protection while failing far short of its potential to protect

and conserve living martine life and habitat.

(b) California's extraordinary marine biological diversity is a vital asset to the state and nation. The diversity of species and ecosystems found in the state's ocean waters is important to public health and well-being, ecological health, and ocean-dependent industry.

(c) Coastal development, water pollution, and other human activities threaten the health of marine habitat and the biological diversity found in California's ocean waters. New technologies and demands have encouraged the expansion of fishing and other activities to formerly inaccessible marine areas that once recharged nearby fisheries. As a result, ecosystems throughout the state's ocean waters are being altered, often at a rapid rate. (d) Fish and other sealifie are a sustainable resource, and fishing is an important community asset. MPAs and sound fishery management are complementary components of a comprehensive effort to sustain marine habitats and fisheries.

(e) Understanding of the impacts of human activities and the processes required to sustain the abundance and diversty of marine (if is is limited. The designation of cortain areas as see life reserves can help expand our knowledge by providing baseline information and improving our understanding of ecosystems where minimal disturbance occurs. (f) Marine life reserves are an essential element of an MPA system because they protect habilat and ecosystems, conserve biological diversity, provide a sanctuary for fish and other sea life, enhance recreational and educational opportunities, provide a reference point against which scientists can measure changes elsewhere in the marine environment, and

may help rebuild depleted fisheries. (g) Despite the demonstrated value of marine life reserves, only 14 of the 220,000 square miles of combined state and federal ocean water off California, or six-thousandths of 1

percent, are set aside as genuine no take areas.

(h) For all of the above reasons, it is necessary to modify the existing collection of MPAs to ensure that they are designed and managed according to clear, conservation-based goals and guidelines that take full advantage of the multiple benefits that can be derived from the establishment of marine life reserves.

California Department of Fish and Game January 2008 Master Plan Appendices

The Master Plan: A Guide for the Development of Fishery Management Plans

as directed by the Marine Life Management Act of 1998



DECEMBER 2001

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
MARINE REGION



PUBLIC LAW 104-297-OCT, 11, 1996

110 STAT, 3559

Public Law 104–297 104th Congress

An Act

To amend the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act to authorize appropriations, to provide for sustainable fisheries, and for other purposes.

[S. 39]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE: TABLE OF CONTENTS.

> may be cited as the "Sustainable The table of contents for this Act

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STATUTE REAUTHORIZATIONS

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

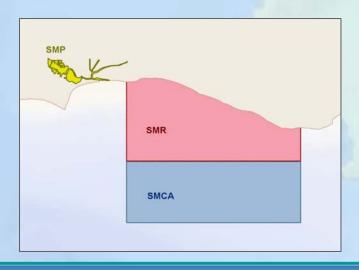
CALIFORNIA



The Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA)

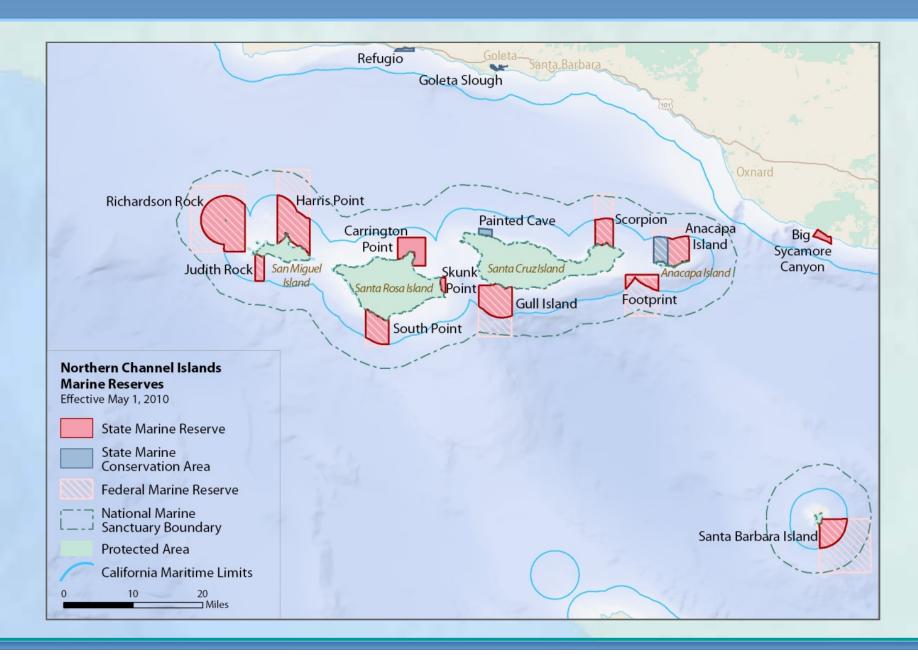
Goals of the Act:

- o Protect diversity, abundance, ecosystems
- o Help sustain, conserve and rebuild populations
- Improve recreational, educational, and study opportunities
- Protect unique and representative habitats
- Ensure MPAs have clear objectives, effective management and adequate enforcement
- o Ensure MPAs designed and managed as a network





Channel Islands Marine Reserves (2003)



MLPA Initiative Design

Design principles Public-Private Partnership Structure

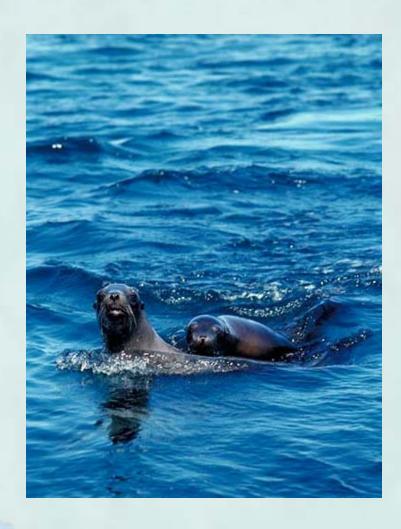
- Memorandum of Understanding
 - Roles and responsibilities
 - Deliverables

Initiative Planning Bodies

- Blue Ribbon Task Force (BRTF)
- Science Advisory Team (SAT)
- Regional Stakeholder Group (RSG)
- Support Staff

Partnership in the MLPA Initiative

- Government brings
 - Trust responsibility
 - Legal authority
 - Expertise
- Private sector brings
 - Expanded resources
 - Flexibility
 - Responsiveness



MLPA Initiative Design Principles

Design principles

- Provide time, funding, and information
- State and regional perspectives
- Solid and accessible information and science
- Open and engaging process
- Professionally supported stakeholder process
- Alternatives rather than consensus
- Adaptive

	STAGES AND ELEMENTS	*****	*****	Oct-05	*****	*****	Jan-06	*****	Mar-06	Apr-06	*****	Jun-06	Jul-06	*****	*****	Oct-06	*****	****
	MASTER PLAN																	
II.	DEVELOPMENT																	
12	Description of process for developing plan					Begin CEQA		CEQA done	Draft to		Public hearin		Public hearin			CFGC adopt		
1	Habitat 2856a/214																	
	Extent and types of habitat that should be represented in the MPA system.	Prelim to BRP	BRP	Peer review		Begin CEQA		CEQA	to CFGC		Public hearin		Public hearin			CFGC adopt		
	Extent and types of habitat that should be represented in marine	Prelim to BRP	BRP	Peer		Begin CEQA		CEQA	Draft to		Public hearin		Public hearin			CFGC		
2	Species Likely to Benefit	Di i	асорх			CEGN		done	CFGC		q		q			асорс		
•	2856a(2)B List of species or groups of	Draft to	BRP	Peer		Begin		CEGA	Draft		Public		Public			CFGC		
	species	BRP	adopt	review		CEQA		done	to		hearin		hearin			adopt		
	Extent of key habitat for each	Draft to BRIP	BRP	Peer		Begin CEQA		CEQA done	Draft to		Public hearin		Public hearin			CFGC adopt		
3	Guidelines 2856a(2)C																	
	Amendments to guidelines in 2857	Draft to BRP	BRP	Peer		Begin CEQA		CEQA	Draft		Public hearin		Public hearin			CFGC adopt		
13	Guidance on design criteria (See 2857c[5])																	
	Size, number, type, location	Draft to	BRP	Peer		Begin		CEQA	Draft		Public		Public			CFGC		
	Size, number, type, location	BRP	adopt	review		CEQA		done	to		hearin		hearin			adopt		
17	Definitions			Peer		Begin CEQA		CEQA	Draft		Public hearin		Public hearin			CFGC		
20	Biological and socioeconomic research																	
	Develop and implement statewide research strategy	Researc h	Researc h	Researc h	Researc h	Researc h	Status	Researc h	Researc h	Researc h	Researc h	Researc h	Researc h	Final				
	Take into account																	
19	stakeholder information on the following 2855c																	
	Marine environment, history of					Begin		CEGA	Draft		Public		Public			CFGC		
	fishing and other uses, closures,					CEQA		done	CFGC		hearin		hearin			adopt		
	water pollution Socioeconomic and					Begin		CEGA	Draft		Public		q Public			CFGC		
	environmental impacts of					CEGA		done	to		hearin		hearin			adopt		
8	Monitoring, research, evaluation 2856a(2)H					CEGN		done								асорх		
	Recommended monitoring and	BRP		Peer		Begin		CEGA	Draft		Public		Public			CFGC		
	research criteria and framework	adopt		review		CEQA		done	to		hearin		hearin			adopt		
9	Management and enforcement 2856a(2)																	
	Recommendations systemwide	BRP				Begin		CEQA	Draft		Public		Public			CFGC		
10	and for types of MPAs Improved enforcement	adopt				CEQA		done	to		hearin		hearin			adopt		
-	2856a(2)J Recommendations on	BRP				Begin		CEGA	Draft		Public		Public			CFGC		
	enforcement	adopt				CEQA		done	to		hearin		hearin			adopt		
18	Other elements of the Marine Life Protection																	
	Provisions for educating the public about MPAs and	BRP				Begin CEQA		CEQA	Draft		Public hearin		Public hearin			CFGC		
11	Funding for management 2856a(2)K	adopt				CEUA		done	10		nearin		nearin			adopt		
	Recommendations on funding	Draft to BRP	BRP			Begin CEQA		CEQA	Draft		Public		Public			CFGC		
	Alternative Networks	RHIP	adopt			CEUA		done	to		hearin		hearin			adopt		
5	Description 2858a(2)D																	

MLPA Initiative Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Structure of the MOU

- Objectives
- Recitals
- Commitments of the Parties
- General Provisions
- Standard Provisions
- Exhibits, such as Significant Milestones

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

among

THE CALIFORNIA RESOURCES AGENCY

THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

and

THE RESOURCES LEGACY FUND FOUNDATION

for

THE CALIFORNIA MARINE LIFE PROTECTION ACT INITIATIVE SECOND PHASE

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), effective January 1, 2007, is made and entered into by the California Resources Agency (Agency) the California Department of Fish and Game (Department) and the Resources Legacy Fund Foundation (Foundation). Each of the Agency, Department and Foundation may be referred to individually as a Party or collectively as Parties.

I. OBJECTIVES

By this MOU the Parties seek to accomplish the following objectives:

- 1.1 To memorialize their agreement to fund and implement a process (referred to in this MOU as the second phase of the MLPA Initiative) to achieve the objectives of the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA; California Fish and Game Code section 2850 et seq.) for the second phase of developing a statewide network of marine protected areas (MPAs);
- 1.2 To set out a publicly transparent, science-based process for the development of siting recommendations for the second phase of the MLPA process;
- 1.3 To set out within this process opportunities for timely and meaningful participation by the general public and stakeholders through regional and statewide meetings and workshops;
- 1.4 To incorporate within the process certain elements of the previous MLPA Initiative process on the Central Coast (Pigeon Point to Point Conception), including the Blue Ribbon Task Force (Task Force), the Science Advisory Team and Regional Stakeholders Group;

1

Objectives

- Transparent, science-based process
- Opportunities for stakeholder involvement
- Roles and responsibilities of parties
- Process for delivery of MPA recommendations and rulemaking
- Development of information for process
- Support for Fish and Game Commission
- Integration of Department of Fish and Game
- Timely implementation of Central Coast MPAs

Recitals

- Interests and authorities of parties
- Commitment to publicly transparent, science-based process
- Department requests and Agency and RLFF provide assistance
- Commitments of the Parties
 - Resources Agency
 - Department of Fish and Game
 - Resources Legacy Fund Foundation (RLFF)

Resources Agency

- State policy leadership and direction
- Appoint members of a Blue Ribbon Task Force (BRTF)
- Charge BRTF, e.g. guide development of MPAs
- Identify staff liaison to BRTF
- State budget requests
- Office space and other support
- Support for implementation

Department of Fish and Game

- With BRTF, appoint members of regional stakeholder group (RSG)
- Appoint members of Science Advisory Team (SAT)
- Provide charters for RSG and SAT
- Participate in deliberations
- Provide staff, data, and other support
- Provide analysis and feasibility criteria for MPAs
- Participate in Initiative steering committee
- Brief Commission and Ocean Protection Council

Resources Legacy Fund Foundation

- Obtain, coordinate, and administer philanthropic investments
- Provide funding description to partners
- Fund and contract with consultants under direction of BRTF
- Fund reasonable expenses of BRTF, SAT, and RSG
- Funding and services support MOU and are not contingent on content of MPA recommendations

General Provisions

- BRTF, SAT, and RSG to convene in public and open meetings when majority present
- Regular opportunities for public input
- Final work products available to public
- If funds reduced, process may be changed
- Semiannual reports on milestones, challenges, accomplishments
- Department required by law to implement MPAs
- Quarterly meetings of parties

MLPA Initiative Design

Initiative Planning Bodies Blue Ribbon Task Force (BRTF)

- Statewide interests
- Master Plan Framework
- Oversight

Science Advisory Team (SAT)

- MPA-design guidelines
- Advice to BRTF and RSG
- Evaluation of MPA proposals

Regional Stakeholder Group (RSG)

- Regional knowledge and interests
- Regional Profile
- Regional goals and objectives
- Alternative MPA network proposals

Support Staff

- Dept of Fish and Game staff
- Initiative staff
- Facilitators
- Consultants
- RLFF administration



Central Coast MLPA Meetings:

Opportunities for Public Engagement

- Fish and Game Commission (FGC)
- Central Coast Regional Stakeholder Group (RSG)
- Single Day Meeting

Blue Ribbon Task Force (BRTF)

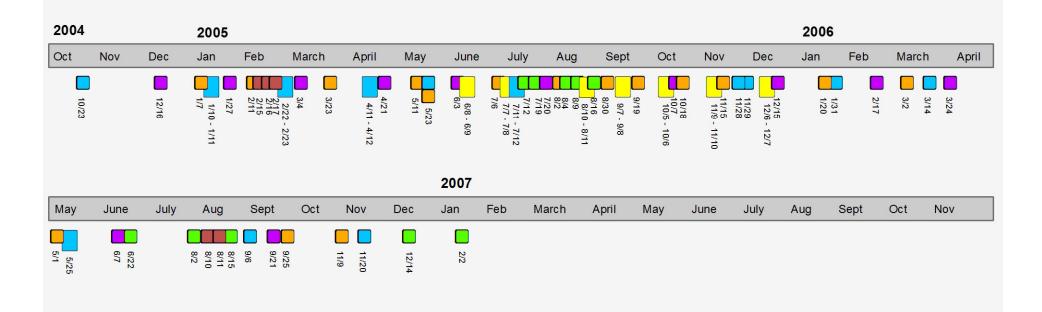
Public Workshops (PW)

Multiple Day Meeting

Science Advisory Team (SAT)

Statewide Interests Group (SIG)

A group of stakeholders designs marine protected area proposals for each region, and public comment was taken at every meeting shown below.



MLPA Initiative Design

Structure

Memorandum of Understanding

Deliverables:

- Phase 1: 2004 2007
 - o framework
 - Central Coast MPA network
 - o funding
- Phase 2: 2007 2009
 - North-Central Coast MPA network
- Phase 3: 2008 2011
 - South Coast MPA network
 - North Coast MPA network

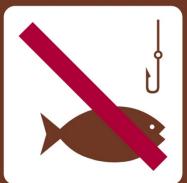


Monitoring the Statewide MPA Network



Implementing the Statewide MPA Network





NO FISHING OR COLLECTING C.C.R. TITLE 14, SECTION 632

MPAs Along the Central Coast

Twenty-nine MPAs line our coast



A network of twenty-nine MPAs now protect our coastal waters from Pigeon Point to Point Conception. They cover 204 square miles (529 km²), including 85 square miles (220 km²) designated as fully protected marine reserves. Eventually the network will be expanded to include the entire California coast.



Año Nuevo State Marine Conservation Area and Greyhound Rock State Marine Conservation Area









Ano Nuevo is a critical biological area of the Central Coast.

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Reclaiming California's Coastal Riches Marine Protected Areas Safeguard Our Ocean Treasures



Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) preserve special underwater places and their marine life. California is leading the nation by creating a statewide network of MPAs. MPA types and names vary, indicating limited to full protection.

Año Nuevo ~ Protected Land and Sea

Año Nuevo is a biodiversity hotspot, supporting countless species of fish, seabirds, and marine mammals. A canopy of kelp shelters marine invertebrates ~ vibrant sea stars, creeping abalone, and prickly sea urchins. Harbor seals and sea lions forage for fish among the kelp. Seabirds such as pelicans and marbled murrelets dive beneath the waves to find food. Here and in other protected areas along the coast, overfished species such as rockfish live long enough to reproduce and replenish populations. An abundance of life thrives due to the protection of these waters.





Get Your Feet Wet!

Become involved in ocean conservation

- Visit and eniov MPAs
- Learn more at
- http://www.dfg.ca.gov/mlpa/
- Donate or volunteer
- Spread the word
- Spread the word

MPAs≈Good for the Ocean, Good for You!

















Canary Rockfish Purple Sea Urchin

Red Abalone

Kelp Greenling

Squid

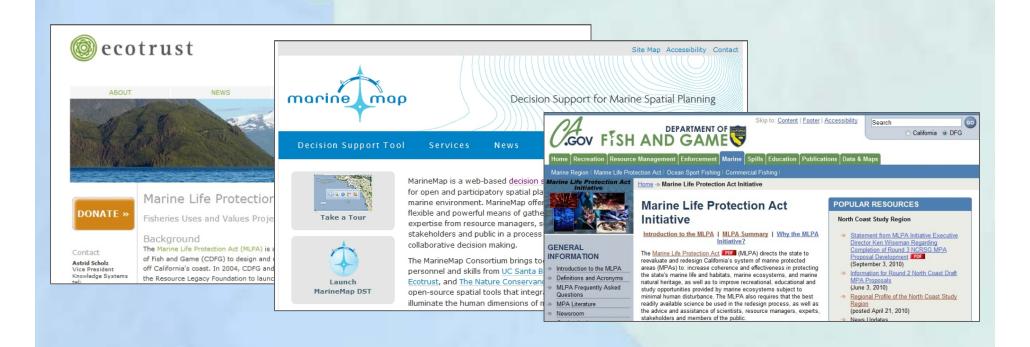
Bat Stars





Sources of additional information

- MLPA Initiative website: www.dfg.ca.gov/mlpa/
- MarineMap: www.marinemap.org/mlpa
- Ecotrust: <u>www.ecotrust.org/mlpa</u>
- Science-based and stakeholder-driven marine protected area network planning: A successful case study from north central California, by Gleason et al., in Ocean and Coastal Management (2010)









Resources Legacy Fund Foundation

The Marine Life Protection Act Initiative

Mike Weber, Program Officer—Oceans, Coasts, and Fisheries
California Biodiversity Council Meeting
March 24, 2011

- Through December 2014
- Signatories
 - California Ocean Protection Council
 - California Natural Resources Agency
 - California Environmental Protection Agency
 - California Department of Fish and Game
 - California Department of Parks and Recreation
 - State Water Resources Control Board
 - National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
 - National Park Service
 - Department of Defense
 - California Ocean Science Trust
 - Resources Legacy Fund Foundation

Recitals

- Importance of cooperative actions for monitoring, public education, enforcement, etc.
- MOU and regional agreements as framework for cooperation

Commitments

- Collaborate to implement MPA network in support of lead agency
- Specific strengths of different partners
- Identify and engage other partners, and commit through regional agreements

Commitments (contd)

- Coordinate with other agencies, including
 - U.S. Coast Guard
 - Bureau of Land Management
 - Bureau of Indian Affairs
 - Army Corps of Engineers
 - California Fish and Game Commission
 - California Native American Heritage Commission
 - California Coastal Conservancy
 - California Coastal Commission
 - San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
 - State Lands Commission
 - Regional Water Quality Control Boards

Commitments (contd)

- Chair of Ocean Protection Council to convene senior representatives and other entities twice a year
- Natural Resources Secretary annual report
- Designate staff consistent with commitments and available resources
- Designate policy-level official responsible for coordinating
- Miscellaneous provisions, such as amendment, fiscal commitments, severability